

tological features of the entire country for the month. Messrs. Abbe and Abbe, jr., will be the Editors.

Professor Abbe may have a short chapter each month under the caption of "Notes by the Editor," in which he will make a review of the progress of meteorological science or write about incidents thereto. An occasional article that deals with the climatology of the United States or of some portion of the world may also be included.

Each section director will report any items of special meteorological interest that may be observed in his section during the month, but all such data as giving the dates of the numerous thunderstorms and frosts and hails will be omitted unless they have a peculiar significance to the weather of the month. The Editor in writing his review of the month may refer to these if he thinks they are important.

The country will be subdivided into twelve natural climatic divisions that shall be consistent with the various watersheds, and the data will be grouped and published at this office in accordance with these new divisions.

The new publication will begin as soon as necessary arrangements can be effected. [Probably with the number for July, 1909.] \* \* \*

Respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIS L. MOORE,  
Chief U. S. Weather Bureau.

On April 1, 1909, "the Review Room and the work pertaining thereto" was transferred to the Climatological Division, and shortly afterward the following order was issued:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
WEATHER BUREAU,  
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1909.

Professors Abbe and Bigelow may each write reviews of, comments on, or criticisms of meteorological papers, researches or events, and publish them in the Review over his own signature. Mr. Abbe, jr., will, under the caption "Editor's Notes," and with appropriate subcaptions, briefly note the development and progress of meteorological science thruout the world, so that the Review may still mark, step by step, the development of the science without becoming a meteorological journal and without publishing extensively the details of meteorological papers.

Respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIS L. MOORE,  
Chief U. S. Weather Bureau.

#### WEATHER WORDS IN ALL LANGUAGES.

The historical development of the study of meteorology has a very interesting side when we turn to the terms that are used by various nations. The comparison of these terms is not merely a study in comparative philology, but it throws light upon the poetical and philosophical ideas current among the respective nations. Moreover, as weather, storms, rain, and wind are common thruout the world, and every nation must have words for these simple elementary ideas, we should by means of the similarity of terms be able to infer something as to the intercourse of nations with each other, and the influence of one nation on others. A friend in New York has lately promised us a complete collection of meteorologic terms in use among the natives of various tribes that occupy nearly all the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and it is not impossible that this may throw light upon the methods by which those tribes have been dispersed thruout this aqueous half of the globe. Gov. John P. Finley, of Zamboanga, P. I. (who is also Major in the 28th Infantry, U. S. A., and was well known twenty years ago as an officer of the weather service actively interested in the study of tornadoes), has kindly furnished us with the following extensive list of names of certain meteorological

logical terms used in the Philippines by English, Spanish, Maguindanao Moro, Sulu Moro, and Malay. The Maguindanao Moro terms are given in both English and Arabic characters, which latter we omit. We understand that the Arabic characters are used quite extensively in the Philippines, and it seems to us not unlikely that traces of old Arab terms may still survive in the extreme East. We have often stated that the term *euroclydon* which appears in Acts, Chapter XXVII, verse 14, as a Greek word, is simply a transliteration to suit the Greek taste for euphony of the Phoenician or Hebrew words *eulos krudon*, a strong wind, which itself must have been closely allied to some Arabic term. As the Phoenicians were great sailors and the Arabs equally extensive traders and travelers, we may not unreasonably expect to find other Phoenician and Arabic words transmuted into modern popular usage. To those who take an interest in philology and etymology we commend the history of words relating to the weather as a subject that is likely to throw light upon the earliest phases in the history and migrations of nations.—C. A.

*Meteorological terms used in the Philippines, compiled by Maj. J. P. Finley.*

English.	Maguindanao (Moro).	Sulu (Moro).	Spanish.	Malay.
White clouds.....	Gabun a maputi	Andum puti.....	Nubes blancas.....	awan puti.
Dark clouds.....	Gabun a maytām or (Rindāng)	Gabun.....	Nubes obscuras.....	awan itam
High clouds.....	Gabun a mapu'u	Awan mata'as.....	Nubes elevadas.....	awan tinggi.
Low clouds.....	Gabun a mababa	Awan hababa'.....	Nubes bajas.....	awan rendah or rendah.
Clouds.....	Gabun	Awan	Nubes.....	Awan.
Fog.....	Lakap	Gabun	Niebla.....	Kabut.
Rain.....	Uran	Ulan	Lluvia.....	Hujan.
Heat.....	Kayaw	Pasu	Calor.....	Panas.
Cold.....	Katinggaw	Haggut	Frio.....	Sejuk.
Rainbow.....	Bulu't or Tu- pug.	Inak	Arco iris.....	Piangi.
Storm.....	Ribat or Subu- sulu.	Humus or Unbak tawpan.	Tormenta.....	Ribat.
Thunder.....	Raggung	Dawag-dug or Jagg-dug.	Trueno.....	Guroh.
Lightning.....	Kilat.	Kilat.	Relampago.....	Kilat.
Wind.....	Undu	Hangin	Viento.....	Angin.
Snow or hail.....	Uran-watu	Ulan batu	Nieve o granizo	Thaj (Ar.).
Ice.....	Ig-a-watu	Tulig-batu.	Hielo.....	Ayar laku.
Moisture.....	Maglusa or Musa	Basa	Humedad	Lengas.
Current.....	Margus Ig	Sig.	Corriente	Arus.
Kite.....	Layang-layang.	Taguri	Cometa	Layang-layang.
Waterspout.....	Subu-sulu	Bibawi	Manga mariua	Putting bilon.
Whirlwind.....	Ripurus	Ayimpus or Aimp- pus.	Remolino	Angin putting bli- ong
Sunlight.....	Sigay	Sawa	Luz del Sol.....	Trang.
Darkness.....	Kalibutung	Lindom	Oscuridad.....	Glap.
Moon.....	Ulan-ulan	Bulan	Luna	Bulan.
Sun.....	Suang	Suga	Sol	Mata hari.
Star.....	Bitun	Bitun	Estrella	Bintang.
Weather (day)...	Gay	Adlaw	Tiempo.	Muslu.

#### WINTER ARIDITY INDOORS.

By Prof. M. S. W. JEFFERSON, Ypsilanti, Mich.

[Reprinted from Journal of Geography, Vol. I, No. 10, December, 1902.]

The very interesting paper by Professor Ward in the September Journal of Geography<sup>1</sup> suggests arithmetical treatment to show the actual quantities of water demanded in connection with a heating and ventilating plant to preserve a healthful humidity within doors in winter.

On the average of the twenty-one days of Professor Ward's observations an outside temperature of 36° F. was accompanied by a relative humidity of 71 per cent. There were present then in each cubic foot of air 1.77 grains of water vapor. This was warmed within the house to a temperature of 69° and then showed a relative humidity of 30 per cent. Corresponding to these figures is a water vapor content of 2.32 grains per cubic foot, showing an increase in the absolute amount of water present of 0.55 grain per cubic foot, which must be credited to the water pans used in connection with the heating apparatus.

To obtain what we might call a healthful humidity, of say 70 per cent at 70° F., 5.59 grains of water are needed to the cubic foot. There was a deficit of water vapor then in the room examined to the amount of 3.82 grains per cubic foot.

<sup>1</sup> See Monthly Weather Review, September, 1908, 36:281.